

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request that the foregoing remarks be considered prior to examination of the present application. These remarks address amendments made to the specification in the last preliminary amendment, stating how the amendments made to the specification are inherently supported by the original disclosure.

Crystalline Cellulose to Microcrystalline Cellulose

For the term microcrystalline cellulose, applicants urge that there is inherent support. Paragraph [0015] of the specification, which states that a particle size of 2-6 micrometers is most preferable. Thus, one of skill in the art would understand that crystalline cellulose having a particle size of 2-6 micrometers is microcrystalline cellulose.

Bactericide to Antimicrobial Agent

Bactericidal to Antimicrobial

In the Japanese language international application the term “sakkinzai” is used for the term bactericide and this term can be translated as “disinfectant, a germicide or a bactericide.” An accepted definition of germicide is “destructive to germs or microbes,” or “an agent that kills pathogenic microorganisms.” Therefore, applicants urge that in light of the Japanese language specification of the international application, that the words antimicrobial agent and antimicrobial are correct.

Glycoside to Glucoside

The terms glycoside and glucoside are synonymous.

Coconut Oil Fatty Acid Amide Propyl Betaine to Cocamidopropyl Betaine

The phrases coconut oil fatty acid amide propyl betaine and cocamidopropyl betaine are synonymous expressions for the same chemical structures.

Calcium Hydrogen Phosphate to Dicalcium Phosphate

Dicalcium phosphate is the correct chemical name for the structure $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Perfume to Flavor

For the translation of the term "kouryou," which appeared in the Japanese language specification, flavoring, not perfume, is correct in the context of toothpaste.

Tin Fluoride to Stannous Fluoride

Stannous fluoride is the preferred term for the structure SnF_2 and is known to be commonly used as a prophylactic against caries in dentistry.

Silicic Acid Anhydrate to Silica

The term silicic acid anhydrate is known in the art to be an amorphous gelatinous substance, $\text{Si}(\text{HO})_4$, very unstable and easily dried to silica, but forming many stable salts. Therefore given that silicic acid is very unstable and would easily dry to silica, applicants have amended the specification to substitute the term silicic acid anhydrate with silica.

Favorable consideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone with any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

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By  _____

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